

### The Battle.

Somehow the battles fought in Italy, although ugly enough affairs, do not appear to have been as hard fought as many in our own history or in the history of the wars of the first Napoleon. The masses of men in Lombardy far exceed anything in modern warfare, and the means of offence, the arms and equipments for mutual destruction, are of a much improved stamp, yet the results are neither so deadly nor decisive as had been anticipated. The battle of Magenta rather came on than was deliberately planned by either party, and in its killed and wounded in proportion to the whole number engaged, was not at all to be compared with our own battles in Mexico.

The fuller details brought by the Hungarian, although nearly all through French channels, do not by any means prove the victory of the French to have been a decisive one. There is no rout of the Austrians, and they are preparing for another battle. They crossed over to attack the French, showing that they have resumed the offensive, and feel that they have reserves to fall back upon.

Much will depend upon the interview between the Emperor Austria and the Regent of Prussia. If that interview results in a military alliance, then the war must become general.

We take it that the battle of the 24th ult., was rather an affair of positions than a regular engagement. The loss of guns and prisoners by the Austrians is the most humiliating circumstance.

Where Salferino is we can only infer from the statement that the Austrians crossed the Mincio to attack the allies. Salferino is, we suppose, a village near that river. It is not in map or Gazetteer.

### The Hotel Meeting Last Friday Night

Was more fully attended than such meetings have recently been. A majority of the stock was represented, and a resolution offered by one of the old Directors was passed, so amending the by-laws of the Company as to permit changes being made between the regular annual elections. The resignations and elections which followed will be found in their regular order in the official proceedings, and it is only necessary to say that the Directors who tendered their resignations last night, did so at a previous meeting, but no action was then taken, from the fact that there was not a majority of stock present at that meeting.

The retiring Directors do not cease to feel as strong an interest in the success of the undertaking as they did—they will do just as much as they can to promote that success, but they are not now, and never have been, vain enough to believe that others might not do better, and, at any rate, after they had done what they could, a new board might infuse new life, by enlisting new influences in favor of the enterprise. We think they will.—The new directors are gentlemen in every way suited for the position to which they have been called. We were pleased to find yesterday a fresh impulse given to the Hotel feeling, and we really believe that it will be built certainly.

### The Bank of North Carolina.

We heard, during this week and last, some considerable speculation as to whether the stockholders in the above Bank would be compelled to carry or send their specie instalments to Raleigh on the 20th instant, when the first meeting is to be held for the purpose of organizing the Bank. The following information in the Raleigh Standard seems to settle this matter satisfactorily, we think, to most people who have no desire to "tote" little bags of specie in their coat tails:

BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—We are requested by the Commissioners for superintending the books of subscription to the capital stock of the Bank of North-Carolina to state, that a certificate of a special deposit of specie in either of the Banks in Wilmington, Newbern, Fayetteville, Tabor, Milton, Charlotte, Morganton, Windsor and Raleigh will be received as a payment on stock subscribed.—Raleigh Standard.

The contest between Coleman and Vance in the eighth or mountain district waxes quite warm, and, the Asheville News says, with highly favorable prospects for the Democratic candidate, who presses his competitor very close indeed.

At first we hardly thought that Coleman would be elected, although we had no doubt that his party was in the majority in the eighth district, as shown by the vote for Governor and President, but especially for Governor, as that is the more recent. There were "side issues," however, that we knew were exerting an unfortunate influence upon the Democratic party in that district,—issues that could not come before a Congressman for official action or vote—issues arising out of the location of projected public works and other matters of a local character with which Congress could not have anything to do. Against such issues or their influence we warned our Democratic friends of the mountains at the first.—We have reason to hope that they themselves have thought about the matter, and have seen the mistaken character of the course they were pursuing.

By a gentleman very recently from the fifth district, we learn that S. E. Williams, Esq., is strongly encouraged to believe that he will be elected to Congress in place of Hon. John A. Gilmer, and such appears to be the belief of others. Certainly the appearances are that Mr. Williams will get a much better vote than he did two years since. He is now much more cordially supported by the Democratic party, and will receive some votes from those, until recently, acting with the opposition. Mr. Gilmer, we understand, expresses himself as being confident of re-election—ridicules the idea of Mr. Waddell's getting votes, and rather affects to be funny over Mr. Williams. Mr. Gilmer will change his tune we think after the election.

The first district is very closely contested—the party lines are very strictly drawn, and great changes are not to be expected. The election two years ago was carried for Dr. Shaw by a very small majority, something under fifty. There is, therefore, every incentive for exertion on both sides, and there is, we fear, a great deal too much bitterness of feeling elicited. The very fact that the same gentleman opposes Dr. Shaw now as opposed him two years since, gives a sort of continuity and intensity to the struggle which it might not otherwise possess.

When two years ago Dr. Shaw and Mr. Smith ran, they bore themselves towards each other as gentlemen should, and we heard of nothing tending to a disturbance of their friendly and peaceful relations. In the face of this Mr. Rayner, who figured in the opposition Convention by which Mr. Smith was brought out, made a speech in which he stated his belief, that advantage might be taken of Mr. Smith's known opposition to duelling, in order to run over him or attempt to do so, and, that Mr. Rayner proceeded to refer to portions of the Democratic as "sons of b—s"—"d—mn sons of b—s," the Edenton Express, one of his organs, reported him as having said. Rayner in a letter to the Express admitted all but the "d—mn." He also canvassed a resort to cudgel law. In the present canvass wherever Shaw has spoken he has been exceedingly severe upon Rayner, and very recently, when speaking at Murfreesboro, the county seat of Hertford, near Mr. Rayner's residence he repeated all he had said elsewhere extenuating, nothing. On the day of the discussion there Mr. Rayner did not make his appearance in town, staying out at his plantation all day.

There can be little doubt but that the peculiar character of a part of the opposition made to Dr. Shaw materially helped in securing his election two years ago, and the same will be the case now. No doubt Mr. Smith feels the weight which such support imposes upon him—the foolishly spiteful diatribes of the Washington

Times—the irrational bitterness of the Edenton Express, and all sundry the threats and attempted violence against Dr. Shaw cannot but help to defeat Mr. Smith.

Dr. Shaw deserves to be elected on his own account—on account of his principles—of his truly national and southern feeling, and his ability in defending his principles and giving expression to his feelings.

### Borrowing Trouble.

Really the Democratic party of North Carolina in particular, and of the U. States generally, must be suffering with an excess of prosperity, since it appears so anxious to borrow or make trouble for itself. It must have too few enemies to fight since it seems determined to have quarrels between its own members. It has not a sufficient number of issues actually forced upon it by "party of the other part" but it is compelled to swell the list by making "feigned issues" to divide and distract its own organization. How far this may be the result of personal ambition, devotion to men rather than principles, or to whatever other cause it is to be attributed is more than we can say—the fact, unfortunately, is so.—The difficulty might be greatly lessened, if not wholly obviated, by a calmer and more respectful regard being had to each other's opinions by conductors of the press and other public members of the Democratic party.—The disposition to dictate—the tendency to make issues is evidently too great, and can hardly be regarded as a mark of good taste or sound judgment.

We have been led into this train of reflection mainly by happening to pick up a pamphlet which happened to lie upon our table, said pamphlet being the report from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted by Mr. Branch on the 24th January, 1859. Its subject is the unadjusted differences with Spain, and it is intended to accompany House Bill No. 678.

House Bill 678 is a very short bill indeed. It places in the hands of the President of the United States one million of dollars to be used by him to facilitate negotiations with Spain for the cession of the Island of Cuba, he having authority to use such money after the ratification of the ratification of such treaty by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Branch's report argues the question of the acquisition of Cuba, reviews the different arguments for and against it—insists upon its necessity, and returns the bill to the House amended by the substitution of "thirty millions" for "one million" wherever the latter occurs.

Now Democrats may honestly agree with Mr. Branch and the Committee, in regard to the policy of acquiring Cuba, without endorsing the mode presented in their bill. This Mr. Branch knows. We do not know that we fully agree with the bill, and we do not therefore think ourselves any the less Democrats, neither do we suppose that Mr. Branch does. But while claiming this right of private judgment for ourselves we cheerfully accord the free exercise of the same right to others. This is not a "side-issue." It is not an issue at all. A side-issue, as we understand it, is an attempted issue upon a matter over which a member of Congress could have no influence, as for instance the Danville connection would be a side-issue in the fifth district, because a Congressman could not vote or act upon it in any way. Other things might be side-issues in other districts, but this thirty million bill, if an issue at all, is a direct one, because the measure is one upon which the Congressman is to vote and act.

But it is a matter in respect to which the party has drawn no line—made no test. The Convention which nominated Mr. Branch did not elevate it into a test by embodying it in the resolutions adopted. The Convention did not make any issue against it, for Mr. Branch was re-nominated. Why, then, should an embittered feeling grow up between Democrats based upon this? Mr. Branch himself cannot desire it. It can do no good—it may do much harm.

We trust that these remarks of ours may not be attributed to an intermeddling spirit. We can but regret that any but the most cordial feeling should be allowed to exist between Democrats, but we know that outside interference never works well.

We shall say our say to-morrow on the subject of the thirty million bill, for that is an open question of policy. We trust we shall be respectful to all and reason—not simply affirm.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—It will be seen that the advices to-day by telegraph contain little or nothing additional, for the simple reason that the news brought by the Adelaide was telegraphic, and that no details had been received either in London or Paris as late as 2 p. m. on the 25th. We must wait for another arrival. Two Steamers leave Southampton for New York, one on the 26th, and another on the 29th, and a Steamer leaves Liverpool for Quebec on the 29th. If either of the first named can be spoken of Cape Race, we will have her news to-morrow—if not, the Hungarian at Quebec will bring the earliest news.

With each fresh arrival, there are presented fresh indications of the near approach of a state of things that we had at one time deemed impossible—a general European war, in which all must lose and none can gain.

That Prussia, and with Prussia, the whole Germanic body, will soon be involved, is now perfectly evident unless Louis Napoleon has more self-denial and more power than any French sovereign has ever possessed.—Prussia offers to mediate on the basis of a modification of the conditions of Austrian domination in Italy.—Louis Napoleon is pledged to the extinction of such domination, therefore the terms of the proposed mediation of Prussia are unacceptable to France, and the next step is war.

Again, Austria contrived to get Dalmatia and other non-German territories on the Adriatic admitted as federal territory, their inviolability to be guaranteed by the whole force of the Confederacy. It is now proposed to land an expedition from a French fleet there. This brings in the Germanic body. It is also stated that a body of Hungarian exiles is to go into Hungary, under French auspices to stir up a Hungarian revolution.—Against this Prussia protests, and Russia, however little she loves Austria, will protest too, for the fire to be kindled must be in dangerous proximity to her Polish territories. Fears on account of Poland and not love for Austria, actuated Russia in quelling the Hungarian Revolution of 1848-9.

Louis Napoleon may not be able to control the storm he has raised, and he will then soon find the banded monarchies of Europe arrayed against him for mutual protection. He need rely on none of them.

By the way, the release of the specie conducta by Robles, one of Miramón's Generals, at the demand of Captain Farragut, of the United States Ship of War Brooklyn, shows how readily these petty scoundrels could be controlled if Congress would only invest the Executive with the necessary power.

### The N. C. and Atlantic Railroad.

Perhaps it would tend to the enlightenment of some of the papers in this State that are talking about the party character of the recent appointments to directors in the Atlantic and North Carolina R. R. Co., to inform them that no change has been made in the political character of the State directors in that board. The relative proportion of Democrats and "Oppositionists" is precisely the same as it was before the new appointments were made. Will the Goldsboro Tribune, Newbern Progress and Fayetteville Observer, be so good as to note this fact. It will be found easier to make charges than to prove them. We may have a few words to add hereafter upon this subject.

Letcher's majority in Virginia is 5,470.

A NEW YORK CELEBRITY GONE.—Pat. Hearn, the head of the best known and most aristocratic gambling house in New York, died there this week, aged 49 years.

Like many other equivocal characters, or rather characters having a "bad eminence," Pat Hearn was as much of a celebrity in New York as the wisest and best, and the newspapers devote a long space to his biography.—It would appear that Hearn was of a social disposition with expensive tastes and a love for fiery. His manners were peculiarly pleasing and attractive—fatally so, no doubt as many a ruined adventurer could testify.

A contemporary does not know the precise relationship existing between General Schlick of the Austrian Army, and Samuel Slick, Esq., of Slickville, Clockmaker, but thinks there must be some connection somehow.

### Railroad Accident.

We learn that on Saturday last a slave belonging to Dr. A. R. Hicks, of Duplin County, came to his death by an accident on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. It would seem that the boy had gotten up on the box cars of the freight train on its way up from Wilmington, directly after the train had left Bear Swamp Station, and was walking back to the hindmost part of the train. While doing so he was knocked off by a bridge built over the railroad, where the county road crosses, falling in between the cars, several of them passing over him. The boy was torn to pieces, his heart being found at some distance from his body. As the train was moving quite slowly none of the cars were thrown off the track, nor was any other damage done.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Wilmington & Top-sail Sound Plank Road Company have declared a dividend of two per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

Last year the income of this Road was appropriated to repairing. It was in pretty fair order in May last, when our Associate passed over it.

THE Directors of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad met at Newbern on Thursday, and elected John D. Whitford, President, and J. C. Justice, Treasurer.

We notice by the Fayetteville papers that G. M. White, Esq., of Bladen, declines being a candidate for Congress in this district, and that M. J. McDuffie, Esq., of Cumberland, spoke in Bladen on Tuesday, announcing himself a candidate in opposition to Gov. Winslow.

STOCKS.—We notice sales of \$51,000 of North Carolina sixes in New York, on the 5th inst., at 97, ex interest.

THE MORNING NEWS.—This is the name of a new and handsome daily paper, just started in Richmond, Va., by Messrs. Crockett & Gary. It is a cent paper, neutral in politics, and appears to be very well conducted.

### Wilmington Hotel Company.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company was held at the Court House on Friday evening, July 8th, 1859. The meeting was organized by calling James T. Miller, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing H. M. Curtis, Secretary. On motion, O. S. Baldwin and Thos. Evans were appointed a Committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented. The Committee reported a majority of stock present in person or by proxy.

James Fulton offered the following resolution, which after some debate and explanation, was passed:—Resolved, That the second article of the By-Laws of the Wilmington Hotel Company be so amended as to permit the stockholders to accept the resignation of any of the directors, or of all of them, and to elect their successors at the meeting from the regular annual meetings of the stockholders of said company.

Mr. Fulton then tendered his resignation as a director of the company, which was accepted, and Dr. H. H. Robinson elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. E. D. Hall tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. B. Flanner elected in his stead. Messrs. E. A. Keith and H. M. Curtis tendered their resignations—accepted, and Messrs. M. Costin and T. D. Meares elected in their places.

After some discussion, and the consideration of sundry resolutions, which were not adopted, the meeting adjourned. JAMES T. MILLER, Chairman.

### Sale of Collins' Steamships to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

New York, July 9.—Three Collins' steamers were bought to-day by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The price at which they were purchased has not been transpired.

### Latest from Cuba.

New York, July 9.—The steamer Karnak, from Bermuda, brings news from Havana to the 2d. Sugar had advanced 1/2 real. Molasses and freights were unchanged. Exchanges were tending downward.

### Latest from Mexico.

New Orleans, July 9.—The five million conducta was released at Vera Cruz on the command of Capt. Farragut. The war news is unimportant. Cobos is reported to be dead. Zuloaga is reported to be under the protection of the British Minister. Miramón has decreed the restoration of the private property of Santa Anna.

### Kidnapping Case Discharged.

CLEVELAND, O., July 6.—The trial of Jennings, Dowe, Mitchell and Davis for kidnapping, commenced to-day. Nolle prosequi were entered in their case and in those of the Oberlin rescuers, who were awaiting trial. The prisoners in both cases were immediately discharged.

### Letter from California.

New Orleans, July 7.—The steamer Webb is below from San Francisco with dates to the 20th, \$2,000,000 in treasure and 600 passengers. Business is better. Money tight.

Politics exciting. The Anti-Leonopolis Democrats have nominated Curry for Governor, and McKebben and Booker for Congress.

At Vera Cruz the Conducta had arrived with five millions of treasure, awaiting shipment.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—This institution has created a new chair of Physical Geography and Agricultural Science, and elected Lettis, Esq., of Hanover, Va., Professor of Latin, in Dr. Hartman's place. The annual address at the late commencement was delivered by the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Ala.

By PEARSON, C. J., in Simmons v. Horton, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harrell v. Lee, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in George v. Smith, from Columbus, venire de novo. Also, in McAlister v. Holton, from Richmond, affirming the judgment. Also, in Cox v. Humphreys, from Sampson, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Starling, from Lenoir, declaring that there is no error. Also, in McKell v. Cutlar, in equity, from Beaufort, which, in Eure v. Conely, in Equity, from Gates, dismissing the bill with costs.

By BATTLE, J. In State v. Waters, from Washington, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Manning v. Skinner, from Chowan, dismissing the petition with costs. Also, in Warren v. Moore, from Chowan, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Tabb v. Williams, in equity, from Bertie, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Little v. Richardson, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Moore v. Rogers, from Columbus, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bridges v. McNeill, from Robeson, affirming the judgment.

### Government of Paris.

The Editor of the Baltimore American, who is traveling in Europe, in a letter to that journal says:—"The government of the city of Paris is a model for the City of Fathers all over the world, and for general quiet and order is irreproachable. Everything is kept clean and in good order, the officers are always at work cleaning, polishing and brightening that which is bright and beautiful already. There seems to be a regular system for everything, and even the necessary evils of a large city are so systematized and controlled as to be rendered less offensive and less dangerous in their effect on the mass of the people."

When the color has been taken out of silks by acids, it may be restored by applying to the affected spot a little hartshorn or sal volatile.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamship Hungarian.—The Battle of Salferino.—Another Battle Expected.—The Marets, Etc.

QUEBEC, July 9th, 1859.

The steamship Hungarian at this port brings Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.

A battle had occurred on the 24th at Salferino. There are no reliable estimates of the losses sustained.

Napoleon says that the Austrians crossed the Mincio to attack the Allies, but were compelled to retreat with the loss of seven thousand prisoners, thirty guns and three flags.

Private despatches say that there were thirty-five thousand Austrians placed hors du combat, and twelve thousand French killed and wounded.

Austrians preparing for another battle. Gen. Hess is the Austrian commander-in-chief.

Napoleon was in the hottest of the battle. General Larrey, at his side, had his horse killed. The Sardinians fought with the greatest fury.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria goes to Vienna to have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia.

One hundred and seventy-five thousand Austrian reserves, being all veteran troops, are on their way to Italy.

It is rumored that France is raising a new army of four hundred and fifty thousand men.

Great naval preparations are making at Cherbourg. It was expected that Venice would be attacked on the twenty-eighth.

### Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, June 29th, 1859. Cotton market closed dull. Sales of the three past days 18,000 bales. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales; at the close the market was generally unchanged.

Hams steady, and previous quotations barely maintained. Flour has a declining tendency, and sales unimportant; quotations, 10s. 6d. a 13s. 6d.

Wheat has a declining tendency. Prices are easier, but quotations unchanged; Southern 10s. a 12s.

Corn—All qualities slightly declined. Rosin steady at 3s. 10d. a 4s.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 39 1/2 a 40s.

Rice steady with an average business, without notable change.

Consols for money closed at 92 1/2 a 92 1-2.

### Additional from Europe.

Additional foreign advices by the Adelaide state that Napoleon's dispatch to the Empress adds, "We've taken all the enemy's positions, etc." Nothing additional had been received at London as late as 2 o'clock on the 25th ult.

The Prussian Gazetteer, official, intimates that Prussia will take the initiative in assisting Austria, relying upon the other German powers for support.

An attempt had been made at Rome to declare for Sardinia, but had been suppressed.

### Letter from Mexico.

New Orleans, July 8th, 1859.

The Steamship Webb, at this port, brings later news from Mexico. She reports that Robles gave up the five millions specie conducta on demand of Captain Farragut of the U. S. Ship of War Brooklyn.

### Tammany Hall on Gen. Cass.

New York, July 8th, 1859.

The Tammany Hall Committee officially denounce Gen. Cass' letter of the 8th ult. on the rights of naturalized citizens.

One Day Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamship City of Baltimore.

### New York, July 11th, 1859.

The Steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, with dates to the 30th ult. has arrived.

Cotton.—Sales for one day, (Wednesday), 8,000 bales, closing steady. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull. Consols for money closed at 92 1/2 a 92 3/4.

Gyula has taken command as Colonel of the regiment bearing his name.

Count Pourtales, the Prussian ambassador, had arrived at the head quarters of the Austrian army. Layback has been fixed upon as the seat of government for Lombardy. The Austrian head quarters are at Verona. France is preparing to move her army on the Rhine.

The Late Outrages in Mexico.—President Buchanan Formally Demands Satisfaction.

Hon. Robert M. McLane, our minister to Mexico, has addressed to the government of Gen. Miramón the following formal demand, in the name of the President of the United States, for satisfaction for the atrocities and indignities committed upon American citizens during the recent terrible massacre at Tacubaya:

U. S. LEGATION, Vera Cruz, June 11th, 1859. Sir.—The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Republic of Mexico, having called the attention of the government of the United States to certain cruelties perpetrated at Tacubaya, on the 11th and 12th of April, 1859, by persons acting under the authority of the government, and to the fact that the said government, in violation of the exequaturs heretofore issued to consuls of the United States in Mexico; and having informed that several citizens of the United States have been the victims of these cruelties, three of whom, Doctors John Duval, Ignacio Ritchie and Albert Lamon, were physicians unjustly engaged in attendance upon the sick and wounded, and that the said government, and two others, unforgiving youths under age, has been instructed to address to you the earnest remonstrance that the occasion calls for.

The President of the United States has examined this subject with deep concern and an anxious desire to adopt the necessary measures, not only to procure the punishment of the persons guilty of these enormities, but also to provide for the security of citizens of the United States residing in the interior of Mexico, and he feels in common with his countrymen, great indignation that these citizens of the United States should have been murdered under such atrocious circumstances as to merit the reprobation of the civilized world.

In the peaceful recognition of the Constitutional government, with regard to the foreign interference of the government of the United States exercised and unquestioned right under the law of nations which gave no cause of offense to the opposite party contending for power over the country, and did not authorize interference with consuls of the United States in the discharge of their consular functions in their respective districts, and least of all could that political measure justify, or in any way excuse the shocking barbarities whose condemnation is now passing through the world; and although the position now occupied by the United States with respect to Mexico precludes any formal diplomatic intercourse with those exercising power in the city of Mexico, who are not recognized as constituting the government of the republic, yet the enormities are of such an unusual nature as to justify unusual proceedings.

Therefore, the undersigned, by the express instructions of his government, calls your attention to these outrages, in violation of the common rights of humanity as well as of solemn treaty obligations, perpetrated under circumstances that justify this direct remonstrance; that the shedding of blood may be stayed, the personal rights of citizens of the United States respected, and the atrocious and unprovoked murder of the said citizens be immediately punished. This measure is due to the character of those exercising power in the city of Mexico, not less than to the character of the Republic.

So far as citizens of the United States have been the victims of these violations of natural rights and treaty stipulations, they will be held in remembrance, and redress will be demanded, and ultimately obtained therefor, whatever may be the result of this remonstrance.

The President of the United States has read with much satisfaction a communication addressed to the undersigned, under date of April 22d, 1859, by the minister of foreign affairs of the constitutional government, which is recognized by the United States as the imperial government of Mexico, pronouncing its unequalled condemnation of these reprehensible proceedings, and also its earnest assurance of its determination to put a stop to them, and to do its duty to a friendly power.

Nevertheless, he considers it proper, as has already been stated, that a direct remonstrance should be addressed to those who are immediately responsible for the outrages and indignities that are the subject of this communication, that the civilized world may know upon what rests the responsibility of disturbing the ordinary relations of amity and friendship that have been established and guaranteed by treaty stipulations between Mexico and the United States, and which the best efforts of the governments of the two republics have failed to maintain, in consequence of the reckless and inhuman excesses of those now acting in the city of Mexico under the authority of the government referred to, and with which you are associated as minister of foreign affairs.

The undersigned has the honor to subscribe himself, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Signed.] ROBERT M. McLANE.

MAN MURDERED.—We are under the painful necessity of chronicling in this week's issue the first murder we believe that has ever occurred in Wilson. The parties were both laborers, named respectively Hamilton and Willford. The affair originated from a little betting transaction between them, and resulted in the death of Willford, who was stabbed to the heart with a dirk in the hands of Hamilton. Hamilton is quite a boy, being only seventeen years of age. The deceased was about twenty.—Both were undoubtedly under the influence of liquor at the time. A Jury of inquest resulted in the disclosure of such a state of things, that bail was declared admissible in the case of Hamilton.

He has since sloped.—Wilson Ledger, 7th inst.

COL. M. J. McDUFFIE, A Democratic Candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens in the Counties composing the 3d Congressional District, at the following times and places:

Kennettville,	Tuesday,	12th July.
Clinton,	Friday,	15th "
Lillington,	Monday,	18th "
Wilmington,	Tuesday,	19th "
Smithville,	Wednesday,	20th "
Whiteville,	Monday,	25th "
Lumberton,	Wednesday,	27th "
Floral College,	Thursday,	28th "
Rockingham,	Saturday,	30th "
Blue Ridge,	Monday,	1st August.
Fayetteville,	Tuesday,	2d "
Elizabethtown,	Wednesday,	3d "

Fayetteville, July 9th, 1859.

### MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

From rich and pure, bond and free; all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same loud voice of praise awarding this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine which are surprising to the judgment of man. What remedy does not require a standard by any other? For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Horses, &c., it has no equal. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable Druggists and Liveries in every town, parish and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York. June 24, 1859. 43-3w

### P. P. P. SIDE, STOMACH OR BACK PAINS.

Are you distressed, or uncomfortable, or using FARRIS' PRICKLY PLASTER.

They are unlike any other plaster. They are composed of medicated gums that extract all coagulated impurities, and impart strength by reaching the seat of disease, and setting the vital fluids in healthy motion. They are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body. They are porous; hence, retain no excretion, and may be worn any length of time without becoming offensive, all weak and delicate persons should have them. Take no other. Order them through your Druggist. Sold everywhere. BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio. April 22, 1859—34-3m

### SAVE YOUR GARDENS.

Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, discovered an Asiatic plant, the powdered leaves of which is a deadly poison to garden worms, ants, roaches, bedbugs, ticks, fleas, and all species of insects, while it is perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals. A child can eat it. He has received medals from Russia, France, England, Germany, and numerous medical colleges and societies. It is a most important discovery. The idea of being rid of these pests in warm weather is a luxury. We can now hear the bed-bugs lament—Lyon's Powder, now safe atate, Will our race exterminate. Arrangements are made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to sell it. It is now in the canisters, and bears the name of E. Lyon. Magnetic Powder kills all insects in a trice. Magnetic Pills are mixed for rats and mice. Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and \$1. BARNES & PARK, New York. June 24, 1859—43-3